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FRONT COVER: The Giles Thomas Flying Eagle Pipe (See article on pages 16, 17)

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Time for a new beginning.

by John F. Berner, Editor-in-Chief

There is a saying that goes something like this: "The more things change, the more they seem to stay the same". It feels like only yesterday, I was Editor of the "Redskin". Today, as I assume the helm of "Prehistoric Artifacts", very little seems to have changed. In 1984, the G.I.R.S. did not publish. This was the year of rebuilding and reorganization. As the G.I.R.S. enters its 20th year, it is a time for a new beginning. We start with a new staff, and new officers to guide our society.

Welcome and support your Regional Editors

Without the unselfish and generous assistance of our newly appointed associate editors, this journal would not be possible. When the decision to publish was made in November 1984, contributions came from many parts of the country. Needless to say, the work has just begun. We need good articles and artifact photos for each future issue, and welcome your contributions. Every effort will be made to publish significant information previously unavailable through prior journals.

Intended to make a positive statement to persons interested in the preservation of North American Indian artifacts, our new title "Prehistoric Artifacts of North America" reflects the purpose and direction our publication will take. However, a large segment of our membership has expressed interest in significant historical period artifacts. A portion of our future issues will devote coverage to these items including pre-1900 Beadwork, Quillwork, Pottery and Basketry.

A return to our past commitment

In the beginning of our society, our purpose was the original reason for its existance. Somewhere along the way this purpose became modified. Now is an appropriate time to reconsider. Originally, we took a positive stand against "Frauds" and persons who profited by perpetrating deceit upon the collecting fraternity. Only members who adhere to our principles will be welcome to display and barter at future G.I.R.S. meetings.

Only authentic unquestionable Indian artifacts, and related material such as books and display items will be permitted at future G.I.R.S. shows and meetings. In 1985, we are planning two important shows; one in Northern Mid-west for Spring, one in the Mid-South during late Summer or Fall. Dates and locations to be announced.

Statement of Purpose

The specific purpose of this non-profit National Society is to promote friendship and trust among persons interested in the preservation of authentic prehistoric North American artifacts by:

1. *Providing a medium of informational and educational exchange through the regular publication of journals.*
2. *Offering the opportunity for documentation and authentication of artifacts by the society's committee of specialists.*
3. *Taking a positive stand in opposing the display, exchange or distribution of questionable and fraudulent artifacts at society meetings.*

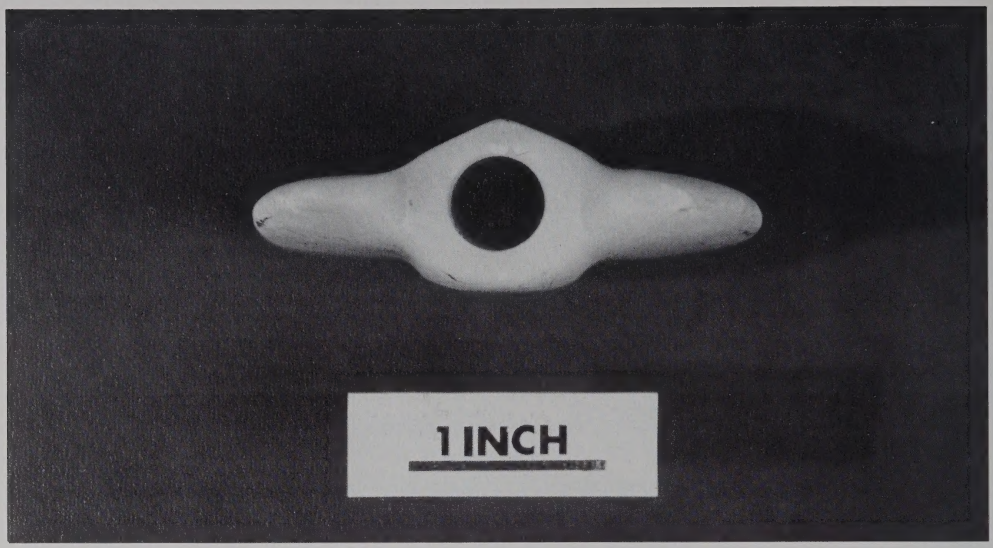

FIG: 1

TOP: Side view of bannerstone showing an unusual construction featuring a raised ridge on one side, and flattened center hump on the reverse side of the central perforated barrel.

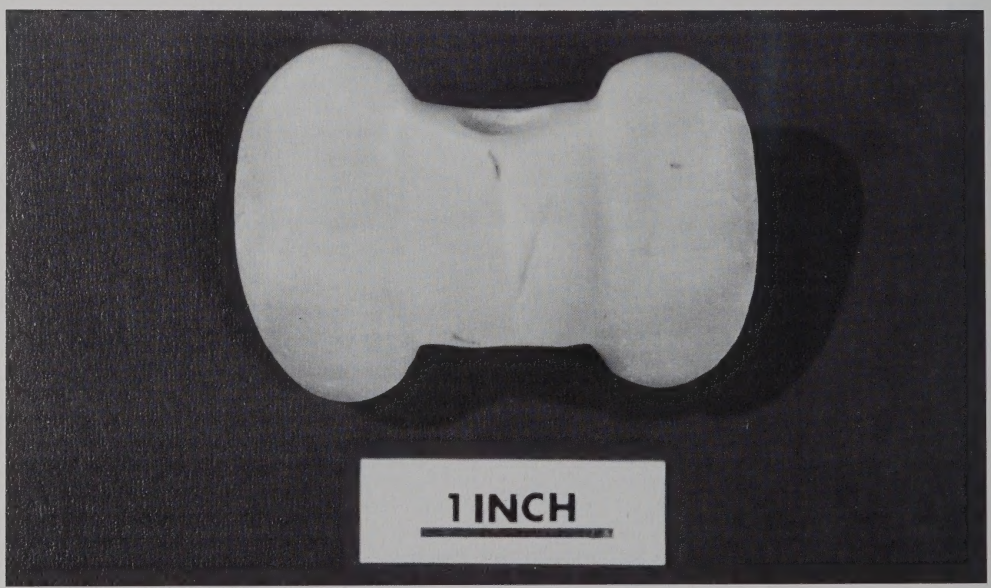

FIG: 2

BOTTOM: Face view of this rare Butter-fly type bannerstone fashioned from a beautiful Orange color translucent quartzite. Found near the Cuba community, Early County, Georgia by Ricky Taylor in the Fall of 1977, while checking behind a peanut picker.

Collection of J. Neal Brown, Columbus, Georgia

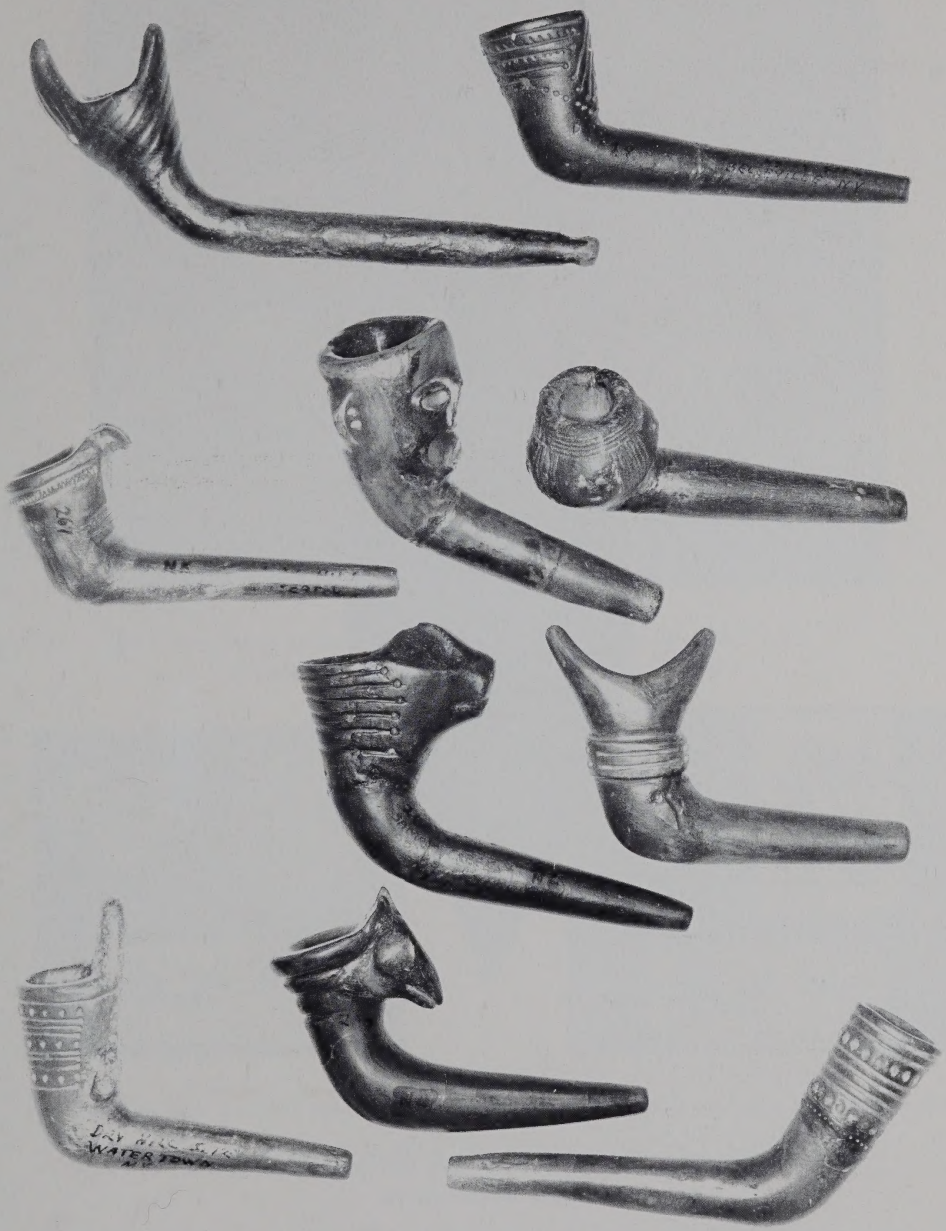

FIG: 3
Collection of 10 clay Effigy pipes from New York state. These rare and attractive Iroquoian smoking instruments were collected from several well known sites. Several are pictured in published site reports.
Collection of Owen Davis, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan

FIG: 4
A magnificent "Turkey-Tail" type spear or knife made of blue/gray Harrison County Indiana "Hornstone" Shown actual size. For its size and type, this artifact is one of the finest. Formerly in the Don Sailor collection.
Collection of Randal Jones, Paoli, Indiana

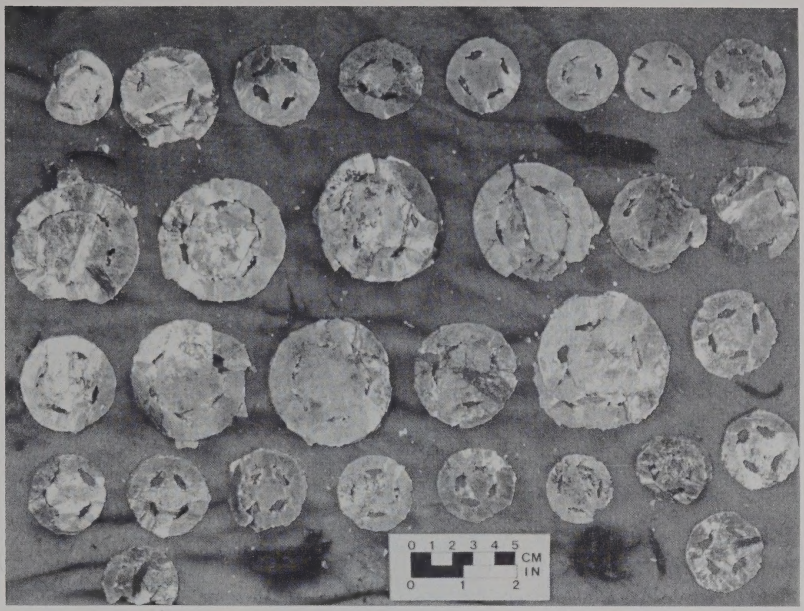

FIG: 5
Thirty Mica Disks excavated in Kershaw County, South Carolina.
Collection of Gary Tomlin, Camden, South Carolina

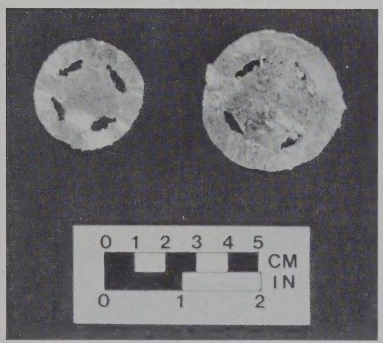

FIG: 6
Close-up view of 2 Mica Disks

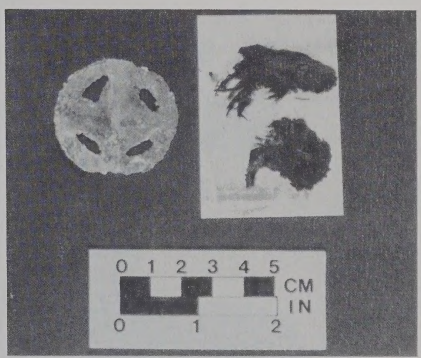

FIG: 7
Mica Disk with remains of woven mat

Exotic Mica Disks From Kershaw County, S.C.

By Rodney M. Peck

The thirty cut-out Mica Disks (shown above) were excavated by Mr. Gary Tomlin of Camden, South Carolina. They were discovered in a mound that probably dates from about the time of the famous Dallas Culture. Each Disk is made from a high grade quality of Mica. Associated with these exotic artifacts were found the remains of woven matting or cloth, which was folded. The Mica Disks are approximately one to two millimeters in thickness and were possibly sewn to the matting or cloth. It is supposed that they were worn on a robe or cape during ceremonial events by a priest, shaman or person of importance.

FIG: 8

A reconstructed pottery vessel, decorated and measures 5" height, 5-1/2" width at rim. Found with a burial, and left by a previous excavator in a crushed state. All artifacts recovered from the "Crib Mound", Spencer County, Indiana.

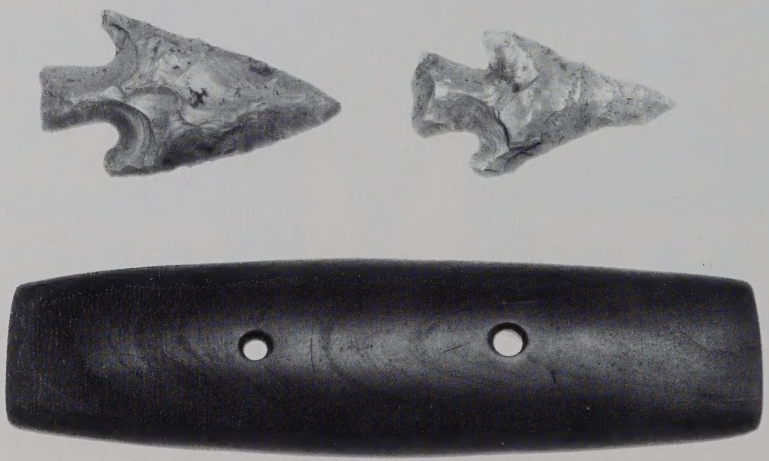

FIG: 9

Symmetrical banded slate Adena type gorget and 2 projectile points found in a pit with a Mass burial containing approximately 40 persons. The human remains were mixed together. The bundled bones had the impression of having been removed from another location. Projectiles: 2-1/4", 2" length.

Collection of Don Champion, Cannelton, Indiana

FIG: 10
Very highly polished Pestle, made of Olive Green jadite. Measures 6-5/8" height, 4-1/4" across base. Originally collected by William Smail on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada.
Collection of Don E. Lewis, Flora, Illinois

FIG: 11
Extremely pleasing example of a Perry County, Indiana Dovetail. Made of Harrison County "Hornstone" and shown actual size. Formerly in the "Boobie" Scheidegger collection at Cannelton.
Collection of Art Gerber, Tell City, Indiana

"How to detect Frauds, Part I"

by John F. Berner

Detection of Frauds is not a science. It is simply a skill, coupled with experience and knowledge of documented, unquestionable authentic specimens. I do not consider myself an expert. I rely heavily on knowledgeable specialists and friends. It is a sad situation that premier collections such as those of Meuser, Copeland, Townsend, Parks, Wachtel, Young and C.C. Smith are a diminishing breed. These collections were assembled at a time when today's rarities were considered common.

Serious study of early publications is a great aid in understanding ancient artifacts. But sometimes it has its flaws. A particular artifact embossed in gold leaf and gracing the cover of an early 1900's publication, is deemed very questionable by knowledgeable experts.

The late Dr. Stan Copeland shared this statement with me: "Fraudulent artifacts were very prevalent in 1850, and I can prove it." And so he did with printed archaeological bulletins that attested the facts. The situation still persists today, only more so. What then can the average collector do? Let me begin by suggesting that every subsequent artifact (you consider for acquisition) pass certain tests. If the artifact in question fails to pass the required tests; then leave it alone!

In this first of a series dealing with "Fraud detection", let's consider 4 basic categories of items: Obvious fakes, Reworked (modernly) specimens, Questionable items, and Genuine ancient artifacts of prehistory. Obvious fakes are obvious to all but the novice. That's because they were made carelessly, of the wrong material, and pattern. Modern reworks are more difficult to detect. Most began as genuine artifacts which were damaged or not very attractive. Someone tried to improve on the style, or eliminate the damage. Adding new notches or repointing flints has been, and is a common practice. Questionable items are in a category by themselves. These are things that don't agree with documented discoveries of the past 200 years. Many times these questionable items prove to be "Artifakes". This is my definition for exacting reproductions made by modern man for the purpose of profit and deceit. Greed generally exposes these articles for what they are. Because Fakes are primarily made for profit; shortcuts are necessary. For example: a $50 retail fake is produced in about 30 minutes, but a $1000 retail fake may require the better part of a week!

I know several reproductionists, and the dealers who sell their wares. Some of these dealers can spot a fake at a glance. That's because the good reproductionists have trademarks of their craft. And invariably, I overhear serious collectors ask these dealers the same questions such as: "Is it any good?" Now what would you expect the answer to be; of course it's good. It's good enough to fool you into taking a chance! Why not rephrase your question? How about: "Will you give a money back guarantee that this item is an authentic prehistoric Indian artifact?" Think about it, please.

Now, how can we help ourselves to recognize the necessary records of prehistory. In this part of the series; we'll deal with Stone Ornaments. This includes Pendants and Gorgets. The majority of these very collectible artifacts are made from slate or shale. Raw material was found in various colors and hues of gray, green, blue, black, and reddish brown (called ferruginous slate, or banded claystone). A scant majority of these artifacts are made from other materials such as granite, greenstone, porphyry, hematite, gneiss, sandstone, chlorite, and galena to name a few. The scarcity of these artifacts is based on the rarity of local native material suitable for manufacturing.

Consider how the ancient craftsman acquired raw material. Suitable rock might be found in river gravels, glacial drift or quarried at local outcroppings. After selecting a suitable size rock, the grain of the stone was carefully studied. Grain is very important, especially in slate or shale and schists; because an excessive manufacturing shock will split the stone. Sedementary rocks are formed in layers (called the lamina) as silted sand and clay are deposited over millions of years. The grain of the rock follows this lamina. Fakers are not concerned with the grain very much as power machinery can be used to cut the preform to shape, with or against the grain.

Every genuine artifact will feature a lengthwise grain direction, and lamina at approximately 20 to 30 degrees to the horizontal plane of the item. The perforation is nearly 90 degrees to this plane.

The first step of stone age manufacturing is rough percussion chipping. Large course flakes were hewn from the rock by using a large hammerstone. Here's where one miscalculated blow

rendered the work useless. The discards or rejects are those unfinished specimens so common on workshop sites.

The second stage is a method called "continual reduction process". It consists of pecking and pulverizing the chipped surface with a very dense small hammer to reduce the preform to the desired shape. Fakers often try to simulate this manufacturing step.

The next and third step of the manufacturing sequence is grinding and polishing. Every genuine artifact features the wear patterns caused by this step. The direction is almost always at a slight diagonal to the length of the artifact. This is because the item was ground first on one side then on the reverse, merely by flopping the work. This method of workmanship produces a slight twist to the artifact (when viewed end to end) or when placed on a flat surface; the stone will rock on its plane. The grinding substance used was pulverized sandrock or quartz particles held in suspension on rawhide by the application of grease. This produced a stone age "Emery" cloth or sandpaper. These important patterns are not often observed on fakes, because they are ground and polished on power belt sanders, etc.

The final step is the drilled perforation. Flint, copper and solid wooden sticks were used for perforation. A conical (one side) and biconical (two side) method of perforation was common. However, biconical drilling seldom meets exactly from both sides. This can be accomplished easily on fakes by using a drill press and a jig. Keep in mind that the perforation on ancient genuine artifacts is seldom at an exact 90 degree angle perpendicular to the flat planes. In drilling, the perforator was only permitted to break through, then the hole was slightly reamed, and the surface received its final polish.

The mute evidence of antiquity is apparent on all genuine prehistoric artifacts. It's there if you study the piece sufficiently. Such types of evidence is seldom displayed or simulated on fakes. The evidence of each manufactured step can be discovered by patient and careful examination. Now let's briefly talk about "patination". This is the natural weathering of the surface of an artifact caused by oxidation; physical and chemical changes that occur with age on this earth. Natural patina lends a certain beauty to artifacts. Consequently fakers attempt chemical treatments to simulate these effects. Fortunately, they are never the same.

Comparison to known authentic specimens is always the best test for antiquity. In summation, the article in question must pass all the tests; or it's better left alone! Sixteen years ago, I collected stone ornaments paying $50 to $60 for symmetrical and attractives examples. Today, I pay $200 to $300 for similar kinds. Of course, I continually look for the bargains. I have not found one yet. Remember, "Frauds" exist only because they look so good, and cost a whole lot less.

FIG: 12

Highly polished "Spud" or cermonial axe. This fabulous specimen was found in Pike County, Illinois. Made of Kaolin flint with Reddish/Orange color. The basic form was percussion chipped in the manner of preforms, then ground and polished smooth. For many years this artifact was on display in an old museum until recently reclaimed by its owner.

Collection of Mike Henderson, Fremont, Michigan

FIG: 13

Fine double cupped Discoidal. Cream and Honey colored quartz. Measures 5-7/8" in diameter, 2" height, found in Massac County, Illinois. Mr. Bunch is holding this artif act on page 15, "Who's who No. 1", 1960.

FIG: 14

"Very fine, deeply cupped Discoidal of creamy translucent quartz, tinged with pink. So thin, light reflects through the full cup", as described by H.C. Wachtel. Formerly in the Nelson, Bunch, Knoblock, Wachtel, Buel collections. Found Union County, Illinois, measures 6-3/8" diameter, 2" height.

Collection of Don E. Lewis, Flora, Illinois

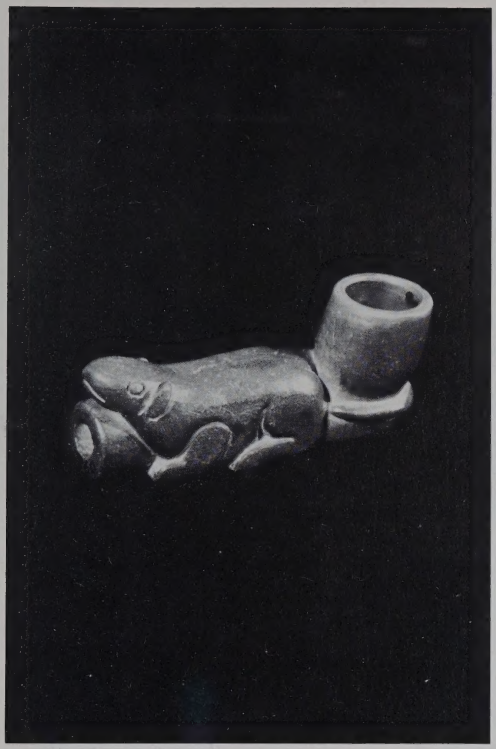

FIG: 15

Early historic Catlinite Effigy pipe. Otter with the tail curving around bowl. 2-5/8" length, Found Rock Island County, Wisconsin. Formerly in the Stewart Snyder, Rollin Bunch and Charles Smith collections.

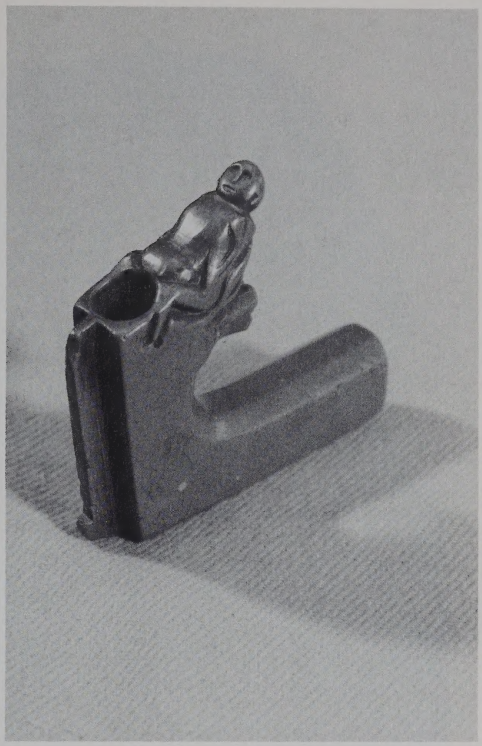

FIG: 16

Early historic Catlinite pipe. Features pregnant woman on top of bowl, Elk effigy facing smoker, phallic rib along front of bowl. Measures 3-1/8" length, Found Three Rivers, St. Joseph County, Michigan. Formerly Jones, Wachtel collections.

Catlinite Pipe making spanned 1700 years

By John F. Berner

Most artifacts made of Catlinite are generally associated as being from the Early, Middle or Late historic period. Both Indian and White man utilized Catlinite during the late Reservation period for making articles for trade. Catlinite or "Pipestone" as it is commonly called comes from a protected area in Minnesota. A wide range of colors varying from Dark Maroon with white inclusions to brilliant hues of Orange have been discovered. When first quarried, this material is very soft and can easily be carved with a pocket knife. When subjected to the atmosphere and regular smoking, the "Pipestone" becomes very hard. Constant handling of these artifacts add a high polish and a soft lustrous patina produced by contact with natural body oils.

The earliest documented examples of Catlinite being used for pipe making was discovered by Mills at the famous Tremper Mound in Scioto County, Ohio. Here several "Monitor" type Hopewell pipes were recovered. The "Disc" pipes, popular for more than 600 years later in time, were also made of Catlinite. These dimunitive and fragile articles have been found from Iowa to Kentucky. Still later in time, the "Micmac" style which is found throughout Canada and the Upper Great Lakes spanned a period of more than 300 years. The Ancient people of North America seemed to have a specific preference for this attractive raw material, and Catlinite was used to make pendants, gorgets, and boatstones in addition to smoking devices. Someday, a discovery may be made to lengthen the span of time Catlinite has been used for making prehistoric artifacts.

FIG: 17

Extremely large, highly polished Black Granite 3/4 grooved stone axe. This artifact weighs 9-1/2 pounds and measured 11-1/4" length. It was found in Warsaw County, Illinois and was in the B.W. Stephens collection at Quincy, Illinois.

Collection of Art Gerber, Tell City, Indiana

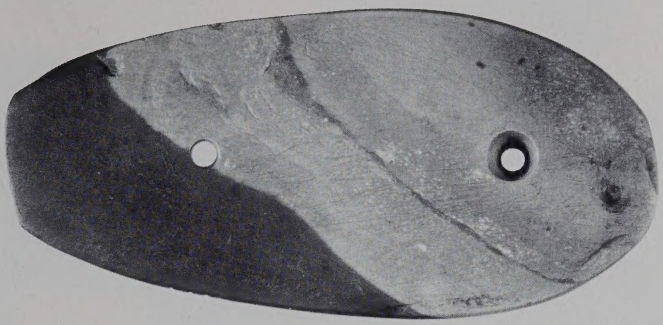

FIG: 18

This beautiful gorget, fashioned from a golden tan and dark brown slate was found in Steuben County, Indiana. One side has 7 tally notches, 6 on the other. It measures 5-3/8" length and 2-1/2" wide. Cameron Parks personally stated to me that this gorget was one of his favorites and belonged to the Glacial Kame culture. The striking two tone color and being one of his favorites, makes this fine artifact special to me. Previous owners: Joe Fletcher, Pitsford, Michigan; Lynn Munger, Fremont, Indiana; Cameron Parks, Garrett, Indiana.

Collection of Ken Simper, Hamilton, Indiana

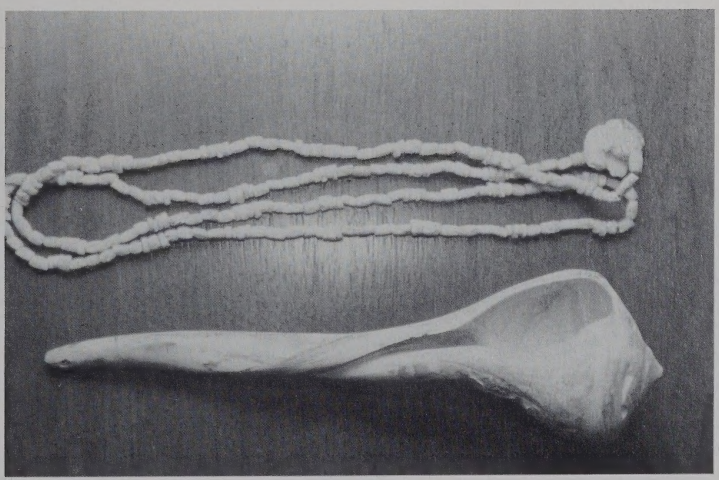

FIG: 19

These Spiro Mound artifacts were obtained in the early 1960's from an elderly gentleman who "plundered" the mound around 1920. Mr. Greg Perino has examined the pendant of shell and attests to its antiquity. Notice the perforation in the right extreme of the pendant.

Collection of Jim Malone, Tulsa, Oklahoma

FIG: 20
Right side view of "Flying Eagle" pipe. Note repair hole in the foreground, used for fastening the wing.

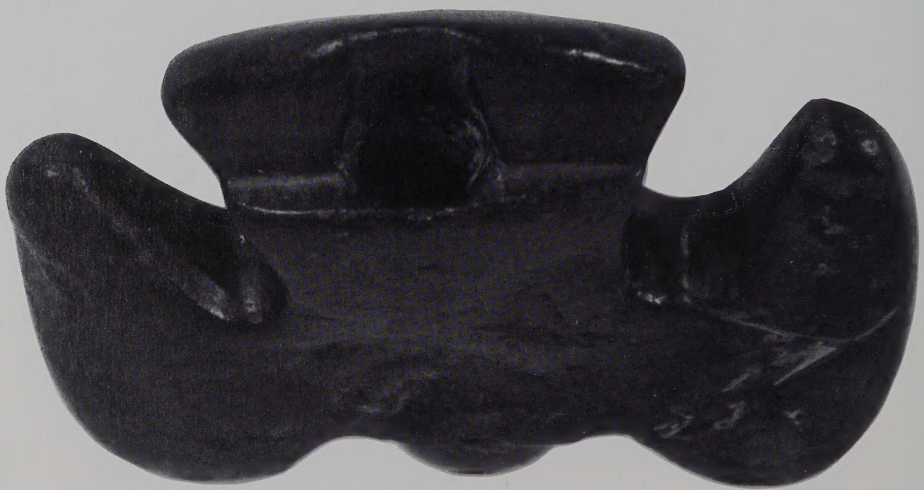

FIG: 21
Rear view of "Flying Eagle" pipe, showing stem hole which bisects the large bowl. Note the unusual development of the tail style.
Collection of William Feldser, Manheim, Pennsylvania

1924.

INDIAN RELIC, PASSED BY COUNTLESS PEOPLE, FOUND ON RIVER BANK

An Indian relic that has lain undisturbed beneath the sand and rounded stones of Allegheny river shores and over which countless people have undoubtedly walked was found last Saturday near the Cochran farm, below Franklin, by Giles Thomas, 204 11th street, who picked up an Indian ceremonial pipe carved into the semblance of a bird with outstretched wings. The material is soapstone.

The pipe, of which the stem is represented only by a hole where probably a long reed or holow piece of wood was inserted, is heavy and must have rested on something when being used. It was probably such a pipe as was smoked among the chiefs [illegible] council, and they [illegible] imagination can conceive what issues of peace and war were decided among the fumes. The bowl is made large and would contain a quantity of tobacco or kinnikinick.

Mr. Thomas, in walking along the river bank, happened to notice a very small part of the object sticking from the sand. The tip of one wing was all that showed, not enough to give an idea of the size and character of the piece of carving. He pulled and dug until the relic was revealed to sight after having been lost for centuries. A small portion of one wing is gone, but Mr. Thomas expects to go back to the place [illegible] digging tools and to recover its

FIG: 22
Top view of "Flying Eagle" pipe.

The Giles Thomas Flying Eagle Pipe

By William Feldser, Manheim, Pennsylvania

Following two and a half years of negotiation from the first time I viewed this magnificent prehistoric artifact, the "Giles Thomas Flying Eagle Pipe" became my most treasured artifact. Several years ago, a fellow collector suggested that I investigate the situation concerning a fabulous great pipe which resided in Western Pennsylvania. After making contact with the present owner, who is the grandson of the original finder; I learned that many offers had been refused for this artifact. Shortly after its discovery in 1924, a sumptuous bid of $1200 was made.

According to the original newspaper account (which is included in this article) the year was 1924 when a Mr. Giles Thomas found this spendid pipe sticking out of the sand on a narrow strip of land along the Allegheny River, and bordered by two Mountain ranges. At the time of the discovery, the finder did not know what the item was. Nor did he retrieve all of the artifact, as the right wing portions were missing. Mr. Thomas and his son returned to the exact spot where this "Flying Eagle Pipe" was found and dug for five days in hopes of finding the missing parts. Their persistance paid off, as the missing portions were located. He then repaired the pipe with screws, and lead to seal the hole.

This great pipe weighs 2-1/4 pounds and is made of Dark Green Steatite with Pink veins. It measures 8" in length from the beak to the tail, and 5-1/2" across the wings. The overall height is 1-3/4" and has a 1/2" diameter hole (only 2" long) which bisects the large bowl. The location of the find was near Franklin, Pennsylvania in Venango County. This fine artifact was owned by the family of the original finder for sixty years.

Interesting details are the exacting curved beak, hollowed eyes (possibly for insets) and high development of wing and tail sections. Discovery of a similar specimen at the Seip Mound, Ross County, Ohio (attributed to the Hopewell culture) can reasonably suggest that this pipe could be Hopewell. Only 12 known specimens of "Flying Bird" pipes are documented. In my mind, there is little doubt that this specimen features the finest artwork and sculpturing of all.

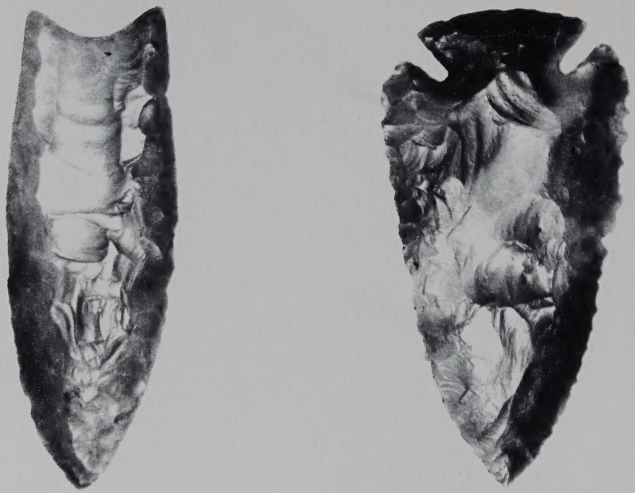

FIG: 23
A fine fluted "Clovis" type point and an exquisite Archaic Corner notched point, both made from Green Kentucky flint. Shown actual size, found in Kentucky.
Collection of Willie Palmer, Mt. Eden, Kentucky

FIG: 24
On May 3rd, 1983, my sons and I were hunting one of our favorite sites near Lost River, Orange County, Indiana. We had just entered the field when I found this point. It measures 3-3/8" long, 2" wide at the barbs and 1-1/4" wide at the base. Made of Grey Indiana Hornstone, the primary flaking is large, with fine secondary flaking. When found, only the base was exposed, in the side of a deep tractor track.
Collection of Joe Brewer, Orleans, Indiana

"Sometimes you just can't win"

by Les Ferguson

A prime example comes to mind regarding a now famous archaeological dig in Northwestern Nebraska. This site was a Bison Kill and Butchering site with remains of over 500 Bison. Eight beautiful 9000 year old Alberta spear points and a number of broken ones were found associated with the bones. Several were made of a semi-translucent brown agate we call "Coffee Agate". The professionals identified the material as Knife River flint and said it came from 325 miles away in North Dakota. The person in charge and I became acquainted as I mentioned I had something to reveal. I took him to a "Coffee Agate" quarry, less than 3 miles from the Bison Kil site. He agreed that it looked identical. Then we toured a couple of other quarries with identical material some 20 to 30 miles away. I also exhibited a number of different artifacts found in and near these quarries.

Also found among the Bison bones were a couple of artifacts made of Red brown jasper. It was suggested that this material came from an outcrop near Shell, Wyoming; over 200 miles away. Would you believe there is plenty of jasper in all colors found in cobble form in the creek beds near the Kill site? Then a butchering tool of Gray Quartzite was discovered at the site, and it was cleverly surmised that the material came from Spanish Diggings, located many miles away in Wyoming. Gray quartzite outcroppings are visible from the Kill site!

Following the completion of the excavation, a book was published with 200 pages on this site. The Alberta points were shown, and the material described. The Brown ones were identified as Knife River flint, the Jasper as having come from Shell, Wyoming; and the quartzite from Spanish Diggings. I wonder why, after showing the location of identical raw material, the information was ignored. I find it hard to realize that the various ancient cultures would have traveled 325 miles for raw material, when plenty of sources were nearby.

In most instances in our area, professionals quote famous professionals. But why would ancient man travel 200 miles or more through rugged mountains when good raw material is available locally? It seems that professionals are not content unless they can identify a quarry as the source of material. I can personally prove without a doubt that ancient man made artifacts from Creek or Prairie cobbles. I have dozens of ancient tools showing the outside layer of these common cobbles.

Let me share another instance. Locally there is a quarry and camp site covering nearly 30 acres. A small creek cuts through this site, and along the bank is a large deposit of flint (agate) in between layers of limestone. This blue gray, semi-translucent material is easily chipped. The flakes cover the ground so thick even the grass can't grow. I showed this site to another professional. Then a team of archaeologists mapped and measured the site. They did a little excavating and sifting, finding artifacts of only 2 specific types. My family and friends have hunted this site for 25 years. We have found 13 distinct types including Clovis, Yumas, Side Notches, Base Notches, Corner Notches, hundreds of thumb scrapers, a Tang knife, gravers, etc. I invited the group for an examination, but they did not have time to spare. When the paper was published on the site, it stated that only remnants of two cultures could be found. I suppose it is because they did not find things we had found, so they couldn't exist as far as archaeology is concerned. Now, I realize they could not prove the points we found, and they can't afford to take our word for it. Sometimes, you just can't win.

Editor's note: The preceeding views shared with us are those of the author, and not necessarily the opinions of this publication. It is our goal to promote a better understanding between professional and amateur alike. We welcome all opinions.

FIG: 26

One of the nicest and largest Michigan Barbed Axes. Two small slate birdstones (one on right featuring pop eyes) are shown for size illustration. This axe was formerly in the collection of Dr. Warren Baker, Michigan City, Indiana.

Collection of Ray Johnson, Kent City, Michigan

FIG: 27

Banded slate double crescent Bannerstone, found in Michigan, Ex. Mike Barnum collection of Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Collection of Barry Goodwin, Coldwater, Michigan

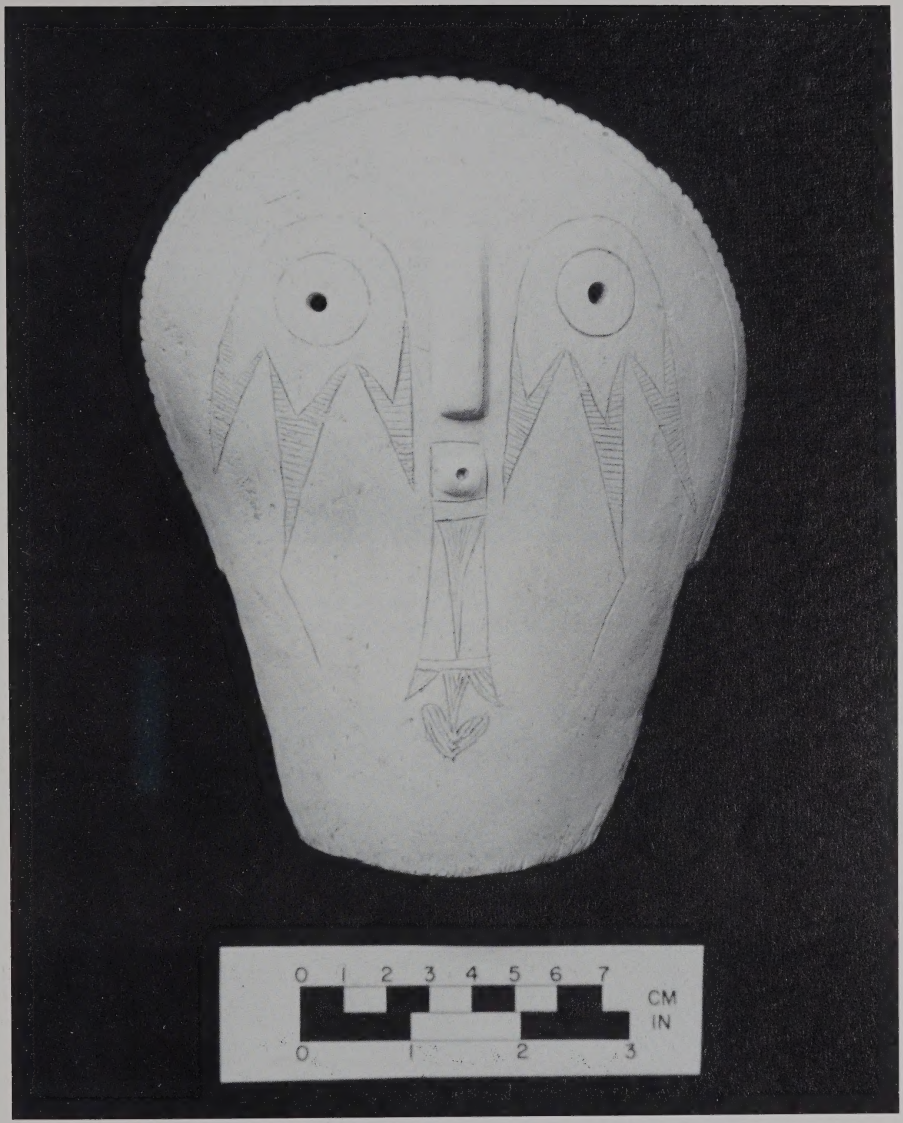

FIG: 28
Outstanding "Weeping Eye" shell mask featuring long raised nose, button type mouth and fine detailed engraving. This large fine artifact was found at the Little Egypt site, 9 MU 100, Murray County, Georgia.
Collection of Tommy Beutell, Tuckasegee, N.C.

FIG: 29
"Tree Frog" effigy water bottle, Neelys Ferry grayware, 6" height, 4-1/8" diameter. When viewed from this angle, resembles "Corn God". Found Mississippi County, Arkansas.

FIG: 30
"Opossum" effigy hooded water bottle. Neelys Ferry grayware with velvet finish. Measures 6-3/4" height, 6" diameter. Excavated Winter 1983 at Mississippi County, Arkansas.

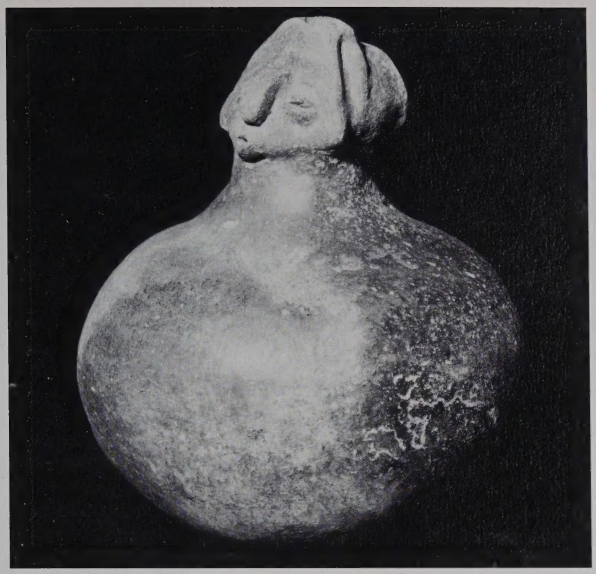

FIG: 31
"Human Face" effigy hooded water bottle. Bell plain finish grayware, measures 7-1/2" height, 5-5/8" diameter, features dimpled base, ornate hair treatment, death mask facial features. Excavated June 1983 at Turk Mound, Hickman County, Kentucky by Phillip Powell.

FIG: 32
"Unknown" effigy hooded water bottle, Neelys Ferry grayware. Measures 8" height, 6" diameter, found Mississippi County, Arkansas 1982.

FIG: 33
Large sandstone "Owl" effigy pipe found in Ohio.

FIG: 34
"Human Face" effigy pipe of gray Ohio pipestone found along the Portage Trail near Akron, Ohio. Highly polished, pipes of this type are found in the lower Great Lakes area and are typical of those found in New York state. Measures 6-1/2" in length.

Collection of Col. Raymond C. Vietzen, Elyria, Ohio

A late historic Maricopa Indian site.

By A.J. Wesolowski

In 1963, the Wesolowski family had the opportunity to excavate an 1869 Maricopa Indian cemetary located on the Salt River, just south of Phoenix, Arizona. This site identified as the "Larson site", was situated on the Southern edge of a previous village.

By reviewing historical records, it was learned that a small group of Maricopa (who are linguistically Yuman) moved to this village in the 1860's, just about the time that the White men came to this area. By analyzing our field notes and the chart of the excavation; it is conjecture that the village site was very small and the occupation very brief.

Our family excavated approximately one half of this site while the students from Arizona State University were working on the remaining half. The burials and associated offerings were located just below the plow zone. A large number of jars and vessels were severely damaged by the plowing.

A trash heap discovered at the site contained fragments of Hohokam pottery, which predates the Maricopa occupation by several hundred years. All burials discovered at this site had been cremated and deposited in "Covered" pots. In addition, various pottery items were associated with the burials as offerings. The location of this fascinating site is 32nd Street and Southern, south of Phoenix, Arizona.

FIG: 35

Grouping of Maricopa Brownware pottery, recovered from the Larson site, Phoenix, Arizona; ca 1869. Note burial urn and cover (top left), long neck Redware bottle (top center).

Collection of A.J. Wesolowski, Paradise Valley, Arizona

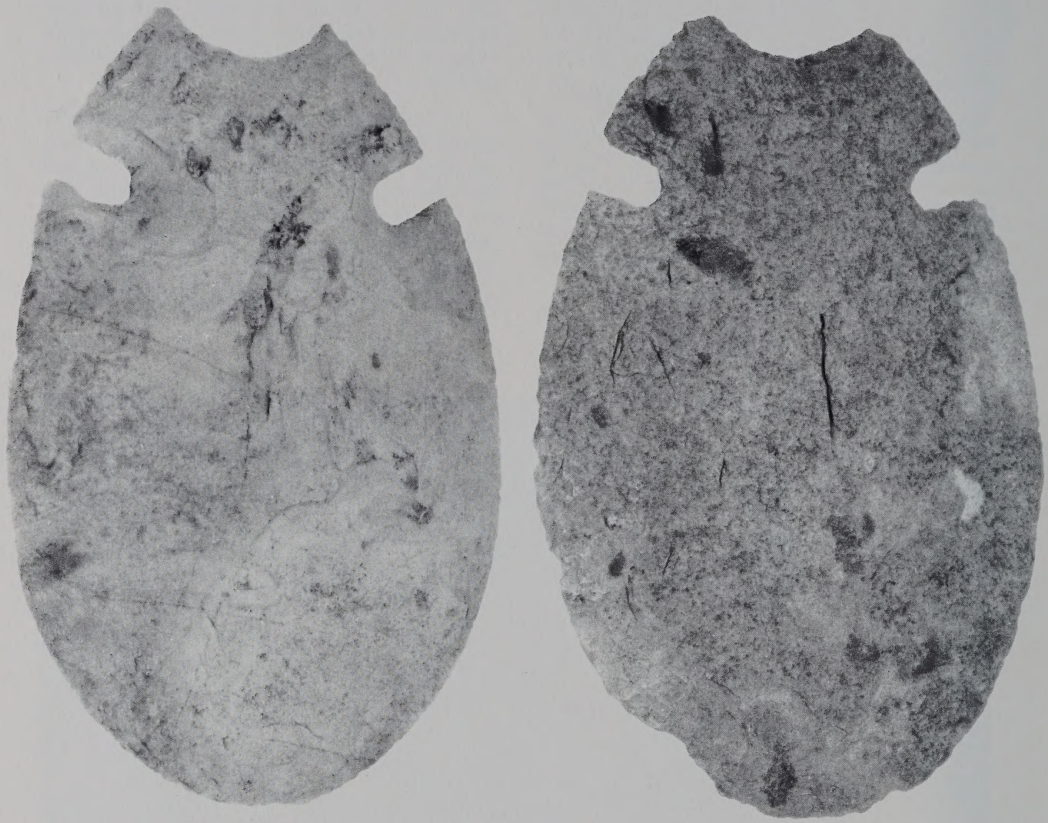

FIG: 36

LEFT: Exquisite Notched Hoe of White to Gray Mill Creek chert. One of two found together near the Kincaide Mounds, in Pope County, Illinois. Features a deeply concave base, squared side notches. Measures 6-1/4" length, 4-1/2" width.

RIGHT: Companion Notched Hoe of same material. Has some uneveness on the bit. Measurements identical. Collected many years ago by T.R. Reichert, Grand Chain, Illinois.

Collection of Don E. Lewis, Flora, Illinois

FIG: 37

TOP: Fine pottery vessel, measures 6-1/2" height, 5-1/2" width at rim, discovered with a burial at the Crib Mound, Spencer County, Indiana. The vessel contained Rodent bones and 2 flint blades.

BOTTOM: Banded slate Bannerstone with heavy burial deposit. Found with a single Disc shell bead, and the Flint projectile (3" length). All material was discovered on the chest of an extended burial, uncovered by river water washing away the remains of the Crib Mound, Spencer County, Indiana.

Collection of Don Champion, Cannelton, Indiana

FIG: 38
Several cache blades or preforms, and "Copena" type projectile.

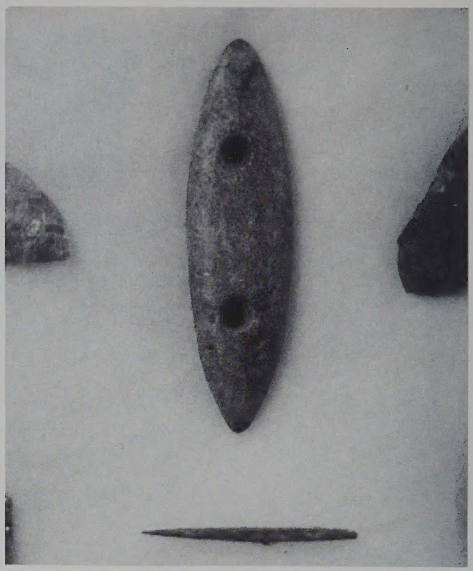

FIG: 39
Close-up of eliptical Soapstone Gorget.
Small Copper needle above.

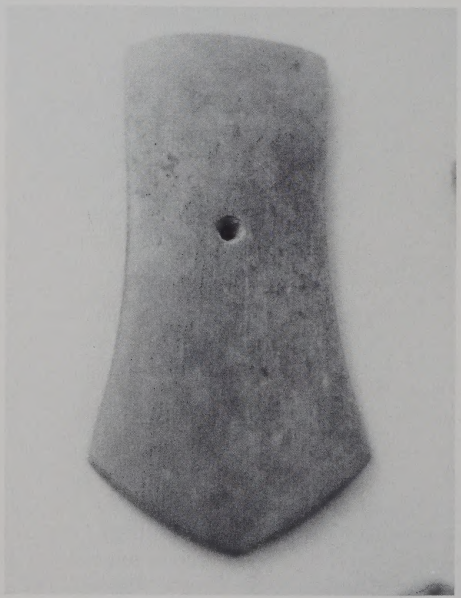

FIG: 40
Close-up of pentagonal drilled slate Pendant.

FIG: 41
Large preform found as part of the "Hunter's cache".

"The Hunter's Cache"

By Eddie Hunter, Middleboro, Kentucky

I hadn't been digging in dry shelters very long when in February 1981, I was returning from Grouse hunting and noticed a dark hole in a rock ledge some 150 yards from a small hollow. Each time I drove by again, I looked more intensely. I became so intrigued that I decided to check it out as a possible campsite. Small flakes of flint were on top of the ground and the ceiling had remnants of smoke.

John Davis, a friend and I took a sifter, mattock and shovel and went to work. Only a few broken arrowheads and pottery sherds were found. We quit when we struck some large flat rocks. For some reason, I couldn't stop thinking about this place, and a week later returned with my nephew Benny Manier, John Davis and Steve Maxwell. We pried the rock loose, then there was another rock; and still another below this one. We encountered dark dirt with a shiny substance which proved to be a large piece of Mica. We then began to shovel the soft dirt into our shaker. That's when the magic started. Point after point began to appear. After we recovered about 30 points, Steve found a small copper needle. Then we found 2 handsize sandstone celts, and a small granite celt.

More points were uncovered which had been placed side by side in this loose reddish brown clay. We stopped use of the shaker and uncovered the artifacts by hand. Keep in mind that all this is happening in an area approximately 2' by 3'. We could not have been more excited than if we had found a million dollars in pure gold. As the dig continued, we found two clay pipe stems, one which has a hole drilled through it. As I carefully raked the bottom of the cache area, a drilled pentagonal slate Pendant was uncovered, and next to it a drilled soapstone Gorget, eliptical shaped.

We returned home and cleaned our finds with warm water so the patination would not be removed. Amongst ourselves it was decided that no pieces were to be separated from the rest. Fortunately, I was digging with some really nice friends who shared in my thoughts regarding the fate of the cache.

From the information I have gathered, the cache is Copena. It was not a burial, but only a type of storage. Since this find in April 1981, I have dug some 25 shelters and never found anything close to this. The cache will never be sold or traded from my care, but thanks to that lucky day, it can be admired and appreciated by all of us.

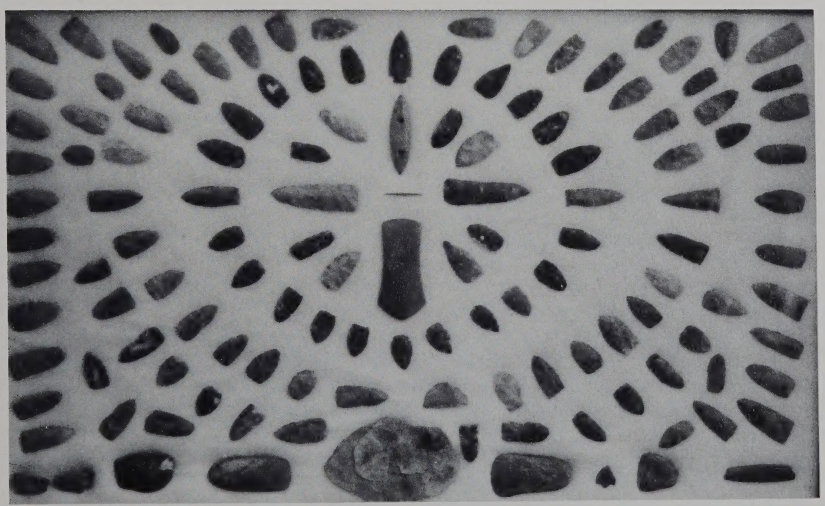

FIG: 42

One hundred and thirty one piece cache found near the Kentucky-Tennessee border in a Dry Rock shelter in April 1981 by Eddie Hunter and friends.

FIG: 43

Chuck Denzinger discovered this artifact in the early 1960's at the Crib Mound (under the foundation stones of the Corn Crib) for which this site was named. Charlie Roth, the owner of the land was sitting on the bank with his feet dangling in Denzinger's excavation and mentioned that he had never seen a good burial being dug before.

Highly unusual "Shell Collar" measuring 9-1/2" across, and approximately 1/4" in thickness. This artifact is perforated at each end and was discovered in a broken condition. This heavily patinated ornament was discovered at the neck of an adult Hopewell, one of a double burial group. Made of a prehistoric "Conch" shell, it is estimated that the original shell may have been nearly 3 feet long.

Collection of Art Gerber, Tell City, Indiana

"Facts about Fakes"

By John F. Berner

FIG: 44
Fake Flint Lanceolate

"Facts about Fakes" returns to the G.I.R.S. after a long hiatus. It will be a regular part of "Prehistoric Artifacts of North America". The subject in this issue is Flint. More Flint projectiles are replicated, reproduced, and faked than any other type of artifact. Incidently, replicas and reproductions become "Fakes" when someone misrepresents the antiquity of the item! Current demand for fine flint, and opportunity for profit are the reasons.

I keep overhearing that modern man cannot duplicate the workmanship of ancient flint knappers. False. Modern man (through experiments and study) in the past 10 years has not only duplicated every last detail; but has improved on the quality of the craft.

Flint knappers or "Lithic Reproductionists" as some prefer to be called, quarry flint at the ancient sites; then manufacture reproductions in exactly the same manner employeed some 10,000 years ago. A few knappers sign their work in various ways. Some use a permanent engraving method; others use paint and ink which can be washed away. Some are very selective in choosing their customers; others merely wholesale job lots to fraudulent dealers.

Some modern knappers do not age their work, to appear old. However, some dealers are very proficient and use chemical immersion baths, boiling solutions, and sometimes burnish the surfaces of the flint with sundry substances which will not wash off! Some dealers have successfully "color enhanced" the flint projectiles after manufactureing to improve appearance. After all, the better the color, the higher the price. And don't be mislead by old appearing documentation describing the date found, county and state.

This is not a hypothesis. Let me prove the point. In the accompanying photograph is an attractive flint projectile. It is 4-1/2" in length, no more than 1/4" thick. It is made of the Upper Mercer flint from Ohio, and has blue inclusions in the blackish ground. Many Plano and Paleo artifacts were made from this material. The item features a median ridge formed by removal of large percussion flakes. Secondary pressure flaking is on both sides. The base is ground and thinned. So what's wrong with it and why?

First of all, this item sold for $100 at a recent major show. A genuine counterpart should have been worth twice the price. The bargain price makes it suspect, but there's more. The maker did not use acid to remove the metal marks caused by the flake removal. The style is just not quite right for Paleo Lanceolates (if you compare those documented in scholarly journals). It is too leaf-shaped for what it is supposed to be, but good enough to pass a number of experts. It has a reasonable form of "Patination" but not good enough. A well known flint expert (who deals in good & fakes) thought it was genuine!

Here's the finis. "Lithic Reproductionists" will make this replica for the wholesale market for about $35. By using a preform blank, it can be made in about 30 minutes. That means that 8 or 9 such repros are completed in a days work. If you still are disbelieving, I will have this reproduction on display (and so marked) at the G.I.R.S. shows this Spring and Fall.

The Indian Relic Trader, Jane Weidner editor, 32 pages, published quarterly, subscription rate: $8.00 per year. Available from IRT, P.O. Box 88, Sunbury, Ohio 43074.

Being a serious collector, I anxiously await each issue of the "Indian Relic Trader". Really fits the category of a newspaper of the artifact collecting world, yet features interesting articles, normally expected in magazines. This publication contains nearly one third editorial and photographs, one third display advertisements showing artifacts for sale or trade by individuals, the balance is classified artifacts and other related items. Special advertising rates are available to those who sell their own items. The IRT also features a Free listing of coming shows and auctions, as well as publicity for Archaeological and Collector organizations. In the last issue, the IRT devoted a full page of information and pictures about the Genuine Indian Relic Society. If you are not presently a subscriber, consider doing so.

How to collect North American Indian Artifacts, by Robert F. Brand, 151 pages, 100 illustrations, photographs, 1984. $11.95 plus $1.50 for postage. Softbound. Available from Robert F. Brand, 1029 Lake Lane, Pennsburg, PA 18073 or book dealers.

The author fills a need with a very interesting guide for both novice and serious collectors. How I wished that such a book would have been available when I began collecting. One area in particular that appealed was various sources of information, and a geographical listing of organizations and archaeological societies. Because many collectors travel extensively, and sometimes relocate; this can be invaluable information.

Another interesting category explains the author's definition of "Artifacts, Replicas, Reproductions, and Fakes". Perhaps these definitions should be considered before buying articles for sale by dealers and others.

Various chapters include the following: "The joys of collecting, How the Indians made artifacts, How to find artifacts; Preservation, Restoration and Classification, Types of Artifacts, Sources of Information, A Word of warning" etc.

Mr. Brand is a historian by profession, currently teaching in the Parkland School district in Eastern Pennsylvania. This is no doubt why this book makes for such easy reading.

The Central States Archaeological Journal, Published by the Central States Archaeological Societies, Inc. 52 pages, published quarterly, Subscription rate: $12.00 per year (including membership privileges). For information: C.S.A.S., 1757 West Adams, St. Louis, Missouri 63122.

The forthcoming issues of the Central States Archaeological Journal will be the 32nd volume of the New Series. This is the combined effort of 11 archaeological societies and features tons of fine photographs, many in full color. Though the C.S.A.S. Journal is not new, many of our members have never previously belonged to any organization before; and we believe they would be highly interested in this organization and its fine efforts. Each issue is filled with information on new archaeological discoveries. Interesting articles contributed from members, and photographs of artifacts from every part of the United States. Having been a member myself for 14 years, I look forward enthusiastically for the arrival of each new issue.

ADVANCE NOTICE OF PUBLICATION

Mr. Gregory Perino, reknown author and archaeological consultant has released information about a new publication which he is authoring. Planned for release in February 1985 will be a hardbound "Point Guide" of 422 pages, featuring 400 distinct projectile types. This forthcoming publication will update much information from old point guides, and clear up a lot of misinformation on point typology. This publication will fill a need too long void. Far too many professionals have renamed points in favor of their particular state, regardless of the fact that the point type had been previously named elsewhere. In all instances, the author has chosen the more commonly used name, or the earliest name documented. This book will obviously become a "Classic", it has been 10 years in the making. Upon release, "Prehistoric artifacts" will disclose a full review.

Notice to Editorial Contributors

Please forward all materials (articles, photographs, etc.) to your nearest Regional Editor (names and addresses listed in the front of this journal). If this is not possible, please forward information to the Editor-in-Chief.

1. Articles are preferred typewritten and double spaced on standard 8-1/2" x 11" paper. The author's name and address should appear below the title.

2. Photographs must be glossy black & white: 8 x 10's preferred, 5x7, 4x5's acceptable. NO POLAROIDS!

3. When submitting photographs, please include the following: Size, color of artifact, description of type of material, location of find (when known) such as County, state, name of finder, etc.

4. If quoting another article of publication, please credit the source with a footnote and biographical entry.

5. All photographs, articles, materials submitted cannot be returned after publication as such items are retained in the permanent files of the G.I.R.S.

6. Recently published material may be rejected unless specific reasons are given for doing so. If you have submitted the same information to another publication, please notify us when submitting.

Back Issues of Journals

This society is now in the 20th year of publication. Supplies of some Back Issues are extremely limited. We urge you to order copies of issues desired without delay:

Regular issues:	1966 through 1969	$5.50 each
	1970 through 1983	$5.00 each
	1985	$4.00 each
Special issues:	"Copper" 1978	$10.00 each
	"Pottery" 1979	$20.00 each
	"Dovetails" 1980	$20.00 each
	"Birdstones" 1982	$20.00 each

1985 Membership & Subscription Dues

The Board of Directors of the Genuine Indian Relic Society, Inc. (a non-profit organization) have determined that the 1985 Dues will be set at Twelve ($12.00) dollars. This entitles each member to receive Four (4) quarterly journals. Membership & Subscription dues begin with the Calendar year.

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